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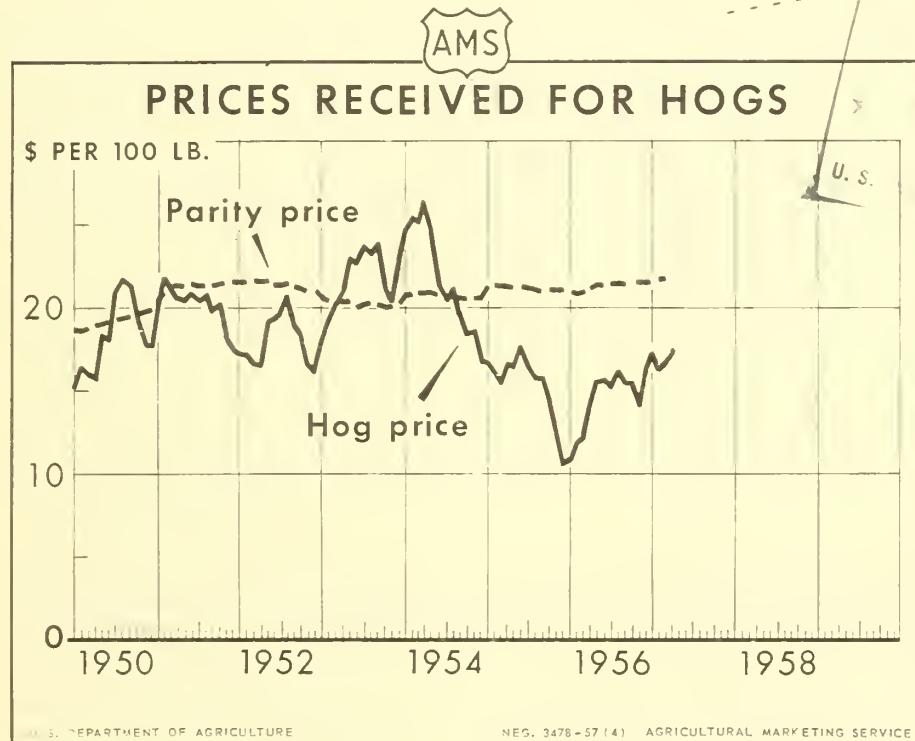
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# LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

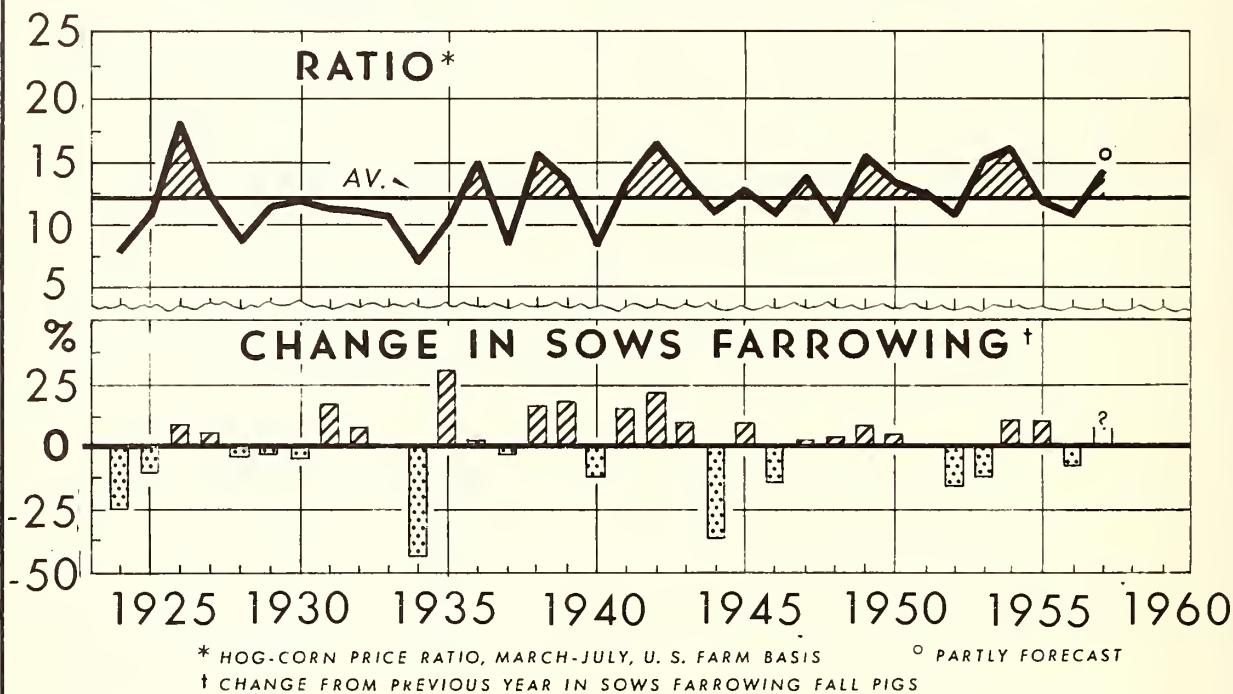
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Prices received by farmers for hogs this summer will likely be the highest three years. Seasonal declines this fall will be greater than last fall, and

December prices may be a little less than last December but well above the low in December 1955.

# INFLUENCE OF HOG-CORN RATIO ON FALL FARROWING



\* HOG-CORN PRICE RATIO, MARCH-JULY, U. S. FARM BASIS

○ PARTLY FORECAST

† CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR IN SOWS FARROWING FALL PIGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1609-57 (4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The hog-corn price ratio this spring is above average. From past experience, a substantial rise in the number of sows to farrow fall pigs could be expected. Indications thus far, however, are that the actual increase may be more moder-

ate. If this proves true, prices of hogs in the first half of 1958 may hold at about the average level of the last three years. (See table 3, page 10.) Sharp declines do not seem probable that soon.

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THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 7, 1957

SUMMARY

Prices of meat animals have improved significantly. Some of the gains are seasonal, but so long as demand for meat stays strong prices are expected to continue above depressed levels of the last two years.

Rains and snows have revived grass in the Southwest and in some of the other areas that were dry last year. Prices of stocker cattle, already on an uptrend, increased more rapidly as ranges improved and in early May were \$3.00 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. Reduced cattle and hog inventories also are contributing to higher livestock prices this year.

Prices of stocker and feeder cattle are expected to pass a spring peak and then decline seasonally. Prices of fed cattle may rise gradually to a late fall high. Prices of hogs will be seasonally high during the summer, then decline during the fall. Feeder cattle prices, supported by fewer calves and yearlings carried over from last year, will likely continue above 1956. With cow numbers also reduced and some unusual losses in the southern plains from storms in March and April, the calf crop will probably be down from last year.

On April 1 there were 4 percent more cattle on feed than a year before. Slaughter of fed cattle will stay large the rest of 1957. But because fewer grass cattle will go to slaughter, total slaughter will probably average lower than last year during the rest of 1957.

Hog prices will probably be seasonally highest from mid-June to mid-August. The above-average hog-corn price ratio this spring will result in more farrowings this fall. Producers' intentions have been to keep the increase moderate. If, as seems likely, it should be in the neighborhood of 4 to 6 percent, declines in prices next winter would not be severe. A greater production increase would risk a more serious winter price break.

Higher lamb prices reflect reduced slaughter of sheep and lambs and price strength in other meat animals. Seasonal declines are likely this summer, but it is possible that prices will continue to average a little higher than last year.

Consumption of all meat in 1957 is forecast at 159 pounds compared with a record 167 pounds in 1956. Consumption will be down about equally for beef and pork. Retail prices of pork will be above last year until near the end of 1957. Retail prices of Choice beef, also currently higher than a year ago, may continue higher for a few months. Early this fall, however, they may be equal to or below last fall, when prices advanced temporarily.

## REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Cattle Slaughter Up In First  
4 Months

Meat production so far this year has totaled about 5 percent less than in the corresponding months of 1956. Output of beef has been nearly the same, but pork down sharply (table 1). January-April production included nearly the same quantity of veal but less lamb and mutton than a year ago.

Cattle slaughter in January was a record for the month but has since been about equal to last year. Lighter average weights than a year earlier held January-April beef production to only a small increase. The gain in slaughter was largely in cows although fed cattle marketings were up slightly. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered in commercial plants during January-March was 972 pounds, 7 pounds less than in 1956.

Table 1.- Commercial meat production, January-April and year, 1954-57

Year	January-April			Year		
	Total	Beef	Pork	Total	Beef	Pork
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	7,635	4,053	2,896	23,805	12,601	8,932
1955	8,151	4,094	3,359	25,471	13,213	10,027
1956	9,027	4,571	3,746	26,643	14,090	10,284
1957	1/ 8,600	1/ 4,580	1/ 3,320	2/ 26,000	2/ 13,650	2/ 10,075

1/ Partly an advance estimate.

2/ Forecast.

Smaller Grass Cattle  
Slaughter in Prospect

Cattle marketings usually edge upward from a springtime low to a high point in the fall. They will probably do so again this year. However, marketings of cattle off grass are not expected to reach the drought-stimulated levels of last summer and fall. Many cattle will be held for feeding and as stocker cattle if conditions continue favorable. During the next several months slaughter of fed cattle will probably be as large or larger than a year earlier. But total cattle slaughter will be moderately below year-earlier levels.

The April 1 report of cattle and calves on feed showed a 4 percent gain over a year before. The increase was greatest in the medium weights -- cattle on feed 3 to 6 months, and those weighing 600 to 900 pounds. Place-ments in 13 leading States during the first quarter of the year were the same as a year earlier.

The report indicates that fed cattle marketings will likely continue sizable through this year, probably averaging above a year ago. Producers plan to market 47 percent of April 1 inventories before July 1 and 53 per-cent after, a later marketing schedule than last year. Later marketing would prevent the temporary shortage of fed cattle that occurred in late summer and early fall last year.

The volume of cattle feeding in coming months may be restricted some-what by limited availability of replacements. Summer marketings from areas that normally produce feeder cattle will be down from a year ago, although this may be partially offset by a fairly high rate of short term feeding of heavy steers. Markedly improved pasture conditions over much of the western range undoubtedly will continue to encourage many ranchers to rebuild herds. The number of young stock -- calves, heifers and steers -- in 17 western States at the beginning of the year was 7 percent smaller than on January 1, 1956. This year's calf crop probably will also be smaller.

There is a strong possibility that fed cattle marketings will follow an opposite trend this fall than last. Early fall marketings may be larger than last year, and late fall marketings smaller.

Cattle Prices Above 1956;  
Most Classes to Stay Above

Despite the heavy rate of marketing, cattle prices this year have shown a considerable improvement over early 1956. The average price received by farmers for beef cattle in April was \$16.90 per 100 pounds, up \$2.00 from January and from April a year ago. Increases were spread generally through-out all market classes. Prices for stocker cattle advanced sharply as demand increased for cattle to go on new grass. The average cost of feeder and stocker steers at 10 markets early in May, at \$20.35 per 100 pounds, had gained \$4.00 since early January and were \$3.35 higher than a year ago.

Farmers received an average of \$18.30 per 100 pounds for calves this April (all classes combined, including vealers) compared with \$16.70 a year ago.

During much of the remainder of this year trends in prices of fed cattle and grass cattle are expected to diverge seasonally. Prices of fed cattle are expected at least to hold steady the rest of the spring and to advance gradually through the summer months. They will likely hold up well this fall, though without a sudden rise similar to the one which raised Choice steer prices nearly \$6.00 per 100 pounds within 8 weeks last summer. While prices may not reach the brief late summer-early fall peak of last year, they will likely be above a year earlier in most other months th's year.

Prices of feeder cattle and the lower grades of slaughter cattle are expected to decline from this spring's high point but will likely continue above a year earlier. The demand for cattle to put on greening pastures will soon ease off but the demand for feed lot replacements will continue strong through the summer. With smaller supplies of the lower grades and with strengthening prices for fed cattle, the price decline may be about normal for these months. Prices this fall would therefore not retain as wide a margin over a year ago as recently. Much will depend upon the weather and farmers' attitude toward restocking.

Hog Slaughter to Continue  
Below 1956 this Summer

Hog slaughter during January-March averaged 15 percent less than early 1956. During recent weeks slaughter has continued below a year earlier but by a much smaller margin. Slightly higher average weights this year, typical of periods of relatively low marketings, have reduced the difference in pork output.

Slaughter passed a seasonal peak in March and will continue to edge lower this spring and early summer. The reduction will be less than usual this year. When the upturn comes around mid-summer, slaughter could be close to the 1956 rate. Four percent fewer fall pigs were produced in 1956 than a year earlier, and fewer sows are likely to be slaughtered this summer than last. However, slaughter of early spring pigs will likely offset part of this reduction. Hog producers in 9 of the Corn Belt States reported 2 percent more early spring pigs on hand this March 1 than a year ago.

Hog Prices to Hit Summer High,  
Make Average Fall Decline

In January the average price received by farmers for hogs was \$6.30 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. As supplies drew closer to year-earlier levels this price difference narrowed to \$3.00 in April. Prices of hogs will advance seasonally this spring and summer and will likely continue above last year. In addition to smaller slaughter supplies, the stock of pork in storage for summer sale is about 165 million pounds or 32 percent less than last year.

Producers planned last December to have 2 percent fewer sows farrow 1957 spring pigs. A report from 9 of the Corn Belt States in March indicates they may be exceeding intentions slightly. Also, the size of litters in these States is up. However, consumer demand for pork has shown some strengthening since last year and supplies of beef will be down slightly. If the spring pig crop is no larger than seems likely, hog prices might continue above or at least near 1956 levels the rest of the year. Prices late this year are not expected to make the sharp recovery they did at the end of 1956, and may then be a little below 1956 prices.

Sheep and Lamb Slaughter  
Down; Prices Up

Sheep and lamb slaughter has been below a year earlier so far this year and prices of lambs have been up moderately.

The reduction in slaughter has been largely in lambs off ranges and pastures. The number of sheep and lambs on feed at the beginning of the year was reported as 5 percent larger than last year. Poor pasture conditions last summer and fall speeded up marketings, reducing the supply of lambs normally marketed off range after the first of the year. January 1 inventories of lambs on farms in the western sheep States were down 7 percent from a year earlier. Also, marketings of early lambs from early producing areas have been later this spring than usual.

Lamb prices rose as marketings tapered off. The January to April increase of \$2.70 per 100 pounds in average prices received by farmers was considerably greater than the \$1.00 rise a year earlier when prices were depressed by the large total meat supply. The average price received in April at \$20.70 per 100 pounds was \$2.50 above April 1956.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs the rest of 1957 will probably average below 1956. In addition to smaller beginning inventory of lambs, breeding ewes were down 2 percent. The smaller number of ewes plus severe storms in the West at lambing time will limit the size of the lamb crop. The early lamb crop was down 1 percent from last year.

Lamb prices will likely be seasonally high for several weeks. A sharp rise such as the one beginning early in May last year is unlikely, and lamb prices this year may not top prices reached at that time. However, prices will probably average above a year ago this summer and for the rest of the year.

Lamb Feeding Profits a  
Little Above Average

Fed lamb prices during the past feeding season averaged about \$1.50 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. However, feeder lambs and feed also cost more. Moreover, the wool incentive payment to lamb feeders to be received will be based only on the live weight gain during the feeding period, a change from last year when it was on total weight. Hence, feeding profits were up only slightly from 1956. Data for these comparisons are based on a standard 90-day Corn Belt feeding program outlined in table 2. (Incentive payments in the table are a rough estimate.)

Table 2.- Average price and values of important items affecting returns from lamb feeding, 1951-56

Item	Feeding year beginning December					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices						
Choice and Prime slaughter lambs, Chicago, December-March, per 100 pounds	: 28.82	22.49	22.10	21.64	19.61	21.26
Good and Choice feeder lambs, Omaha, September-December, per 100 pounds	: 31.61	21.01	17.05	17.68	17.64	18.42
Corn, North Central States, October-March, per bushel	: 1.620	1.417	1.363	1.357	1.143	1.182
Alfalfa hay, received by farmers, North Central States, October-March, per ton	: 21.48	24.58	22.83	21.43	19.58	20.32
Receipts, per head						
Sale of Choice and Prime lamb, 85 pounds	: 24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	16.67	18.07
Wool payments	: ---	---	---	---	.65	<u>1</u> /.20
Total	: 24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	17.32	18.27
Cost, per head						
Feeder lamb, 60 pounds	: 18.97	12.61	10.23	10.61	10.58	11.05
Corn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	: 4.05	3.54	3.41	3.39	2.86	2.96
Alfalfa hay, 150 pounds	: 1.61	1.84	1.71	1.61	1.47	1.52
Total for items shown 2/	: 24.63	17.99	15.35	15.61	14.91	15.53
Margin, value over costs shown 2/	: -.13	1.13	3.43	2.78	2.41	2.74

1/ Rough estimate based on April 1956-January 1957 prices received by growers for shorn wool.

2/ Does not include purchasing or marketing expenses, labor cost, death losses, overhead costs or costs of other feed ingredients, or credits for manure. The prices shown are averages for the lamb feeding season for the North Central region, and do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders.

Returns on late fed lambs were considerably greater than on those bought and sold early. Feeder lamb prices declined during September-December last year. Fed lamb prices held relatively stable until about the first of March, then increased. Average feed costs this season were up slightly from last year's recent low.

World Meat Animal Numbers  
Record High

World cattle, hog and sheep numbers each continued to increase in 1956 to new record highs, 23 to 31 percent above prewar, according to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Compared with prewar, cattle numbers are particularly large in North and South America, Africa and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). Asia, Africa and Oceania also show large increases in sheep numbers during this period. The largest gains in hogs were in South America, Europe and Asia.

Deferred Grazing Program  
Set Up for Drought Areas

A Deferred Grazing Program authorizing assistance to farmers and ranchers to reduce livestock grazing in drought disaster areas has been set up as part of the Agricultural Conservation Program. Eligible States and counties will develop local deferred grazing practices and rates of assistance to encourage conservation and reestablishment of native grass damaged by drought.

To be eligible counties must meet 3 tests: (1) be in a declared drought disaster State, (2) livestock grazing of native range land must be a substantial part of the agricultural economy of the county, and (3) deferred grazing must be determined by the Secretary as necessary for conserving native grass in that county.

## PROSPECTS FOR HOGS

Production of hogs has been cut considerably. The 1956 spring pig crop was reduced 8 percent and the fall crop 4 percent from the 1955 crops. As the consuming population continues to grow, the pork supply per person is down. Consumption per person in 1957 will be about 64 pounds. It was 67 pounds in 1955 and  $67\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in 1956.

As a result of reduced production, hog prices have done an about-face. Severely depressed in late 1955 and early 1956, they have advanced to their highest winter-spring level since 1954 (table 3). The hog-corn price ratio (U. S. farm price basis) has been above 13 since last December and in April was 14.4, the highest since June 1954. An average ratio is around 12 (table 4).

Producers may remember how fast those 1954 prices collapsed and wonder if the stage is set for another "boom and bust" in hog production. The USDA has cautioned against excessive hog production.

Producers are clearly aware of this danger and are trying to avoid overproduction. Last fall they planned to hold 1957 spring farrowings 2 percent below 1956. A report for 9 States in early March indicated they may be exceeding intentions slightly, and the size of litters in those States is up. There is a good chance that the total spring crop will equal last year. Hogmen in the same 9 States said in March they expected to expand their June-August farrowings 3 percent. Since this period was the low point for 1956, the planned increase is moderate.

Table 3.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for hogs,  
United States, by months, 1952 to date

(Data for cover page chart)

Month	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	17.30	17.90	24.70	16.80	11.00	17.30
February	17.10	19.30	25.30	16.30	12.10	16.30
March	16.60	20.20	25.00	15.50	12.40	16.80
April	16.40	21.00	26.40	16.60	14.40	17.40
May	19.20	23.10	24.70	16.40	15.40	
June	19.40	22.80	21.50	17.70	15.70	
July	19.70	23.70	20.40	16.40	15.30	
August	20.60	23.30	21.10	15.70	16.20	
September	19.00	23.90	19.70	15.70	15.70	
October	18.50	21.30	18.40	14.50	15.50	
November	16.60	20.30	18.50	12.10	14.30	
December	16.10	23.00	17.00	10.60	16.20	
Average <u>1/</u>	17.80	21.40	21.60	15.00	14.40	

1/ Weighted by monthly marketings.

Table 4.- Array of hog-corn price ratios for March-July, and corresponding changes in number of sows farrowing fall pigs, 1924-57

Year	Hog-corn ratio, March-July 1/		Number of sows farrowing in the fall	Increase or decrease from previous year in sows farrowing	
	United States	North Central States		Number	Percentage
				1,000 head	1,000 head
1926	18.0	20.3	4,330	391	9.9
1942	16.4	17.6	6,840	1,305	23.6
1954	16.1	16.4	5,014	535	11.9
1938	15.5	17.3	4,517	672	17.5
1949	15.4	15.9	5,568	498	9.8
1953	15.1	15.7	4,479	- 588	-11.6
1936	14.9	16.5	3,957	100	2.6
1957	2/14.3-14.7	---	---	---	---
1947	13.8	14.2	4,866	162	3.4
1939	13.6	15.5	5,252	835	18.5
1943	13.6	14.6	7,565	725	10.6
1950	13.5	13.9	5,927	359	6.4
1941	13.3	14.1	5,535	772	16.2
1945	12.9	14.0	5,429	547	11.2
1951	12.8	13.0	5,955	28	.5
1927	12.8	13.5	4,609	279	6.4
1955	11.9	12.2	5,586	572	11.4
1930	11.8	13.2	4,074	-190	- 4.5
1929	11.6	12.7	4,264	-165	- 3.7
1931	11.4	13.0	4,797	723	17.7
1932	11.2	12.6	5,180	383	8.0
1944	11.1	12.3	4,882	-2,683	-35.5
1946	10.8	11.4	4,704	-725	-13.4
1956	10.8	10.9	5,215	-371	-6.6
1933	10.8	12.9	5,208	28	.5
1925	10.8	11.8	3,939	-405	-9.3
1952	10.8	11.1	5,067	-888	-14.9
1948	10.4	10.4	5,070	204	4.2
1935	10.1	10.8	3,857	922	31.4
1928	8.8	9.4	4,429	-180	-3.9
1940	8.5	9.2	4,763	-589	-11.0
1937	8.5	8.6	3,845	-112	-2.8
1924	8.0	8.9	4,344	-1,448	-25.0
1934	6.9	8.0	2,935	-2,273	-43.6
:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ March-July is regarded as the breeding season for the fall pig crop.

2/ Estimated. April 1957 was 14.4 for the United States.

Also favorable to the outlook for hogs is the prospect for a smaller output of beef and a reduced total meat supply. By chance, the 1955-early 1956 peak in hog slaughter was timed exactly with a bulge in cattle slaughter. Not only were cattle numbers on farms at a cyclical peak, but feeders found themselves that winter with a backlog of over-heavy steers that had to be sold. As a result total slaughter and meat output set a record in 1956 that probably will stand for quite a while. Meat consumption reached 167 pounds per person, a mark that compares with only 138 pounds as recently as 1951.

Beef production seems likely to ease off the next year or two at least. For 1957 total beef output will drop below 1956 (table 1) and total meat consumption will fall to about 159 pounds.

Moreover, during 1955 and 1956 consumer demand for pork suffered a further setback. Consumers spent only 1.9 percent of their incomes for pork in 1955 and 1.7 percent in 1956 (table 5). The decline from 2.5 percent in 1951 contrasts sharply with a relatively stable percentage spent for beef.

The downtrend in demand for pork is to some extent a permanent loss, reflecting a basic shift of preference to beef. The very weak demand recently, however, may reflect overabundant total meat supply. With less beef now available, demand for pork should stiffen a little, and there is some evidence it already has.

Table 5.- Percentage of consumers' disposable income spent for beef and pork, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Beef	Pork
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Average:	:	
1920-24	2.4	3.0
1925-29	2.3	3.0
1930-34	2.4	2.7
1935-39	2.5	2.6
1947-51	2.8	2.7
1950	2.8	2.4
1951	2.7	2.5
1952	2.8	2.3
1953	2.7	2.2
1954	2.8	2.1
1955	2.7	1.9
1956 1/	2.6	1.7
	:	

1/ Preliminary.

Prices of hogs, now well above last year and due to rise seasonally this spring, will decline during the fall. But they stand a good chance of remaining above 1956 until very near the end of the year. By next spring prices will be lower than this spring. How much lower will depend on how much the pig crop is increased this fall.

Very likely, the crop will be up more than the 3 percent indicated by early plans in 9 States. Based on past experience the favorable hog-corn price ratio this spring would spur a 10 percent expansion (table 4). Thus the crop could be up between 3 and 10 percent, and the increase may be around 4 to 6 percent.

A gain of this size would pull prices next spring appreciably below this spring. They would remain about at the average for the last several years (table 3). The hog-corn price ratio would be near normal. A larger increase would risk a more serious price weakness.

Similarly, an increase in the neighborhood of 4 to 6 percent in the number of 1958 spring pigs could probably be absorbed. This too would be a smaller increase than usual. In 1954 the spring crop rose 10 percent, and in 1955 it went up another 9 percent. An increase of 10 percent or more in spring pigs in 1958 would bring a real danger of sharply reduced prices in the fall of that year.

In summary, if demand for pork can be expected to stiffen slightly now that burdensome total meat supplies have been eased, a gradual, moderate expansion in hog production could be accepted without serious price hazard. To date, indications are that increases this fall will not be extreme. It is too early to foresee probable trends next spring, but the possibility of overexpansion appears greater than than this fall.

#### NEW OR REVISED SERIES

#### Rank of States in Meat Animal Production, 1956

Table 6 ranks the 48 States according to the live weight of livestock production on farms in 1956. These data include the weight added on stock brought into a State for feeding.

Table 6.- Rank of States in live weight of farm production of meat animals, 1956 1/

Rank	Cattle and calves		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	State	Pro-	State	Pro-	State	Pro-
		duc-tion		duc-tion		duc-tion
		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.
1	Texas	2,489	Texas	143	Iowa	4,241
2	Iowa	2,263	California	111	Illinois	2,516
3	Nebraska	1,748	Wyoming	96	Indiana	1,630
4	Kansas	1,543	Iowa	89	Missouri	1,387
5	Illinois	1,444	Idaho	87	Minnesota	1,286
6	Missouri	1,272	Colorado	86	Ohio	974
7	California	1,221	Montana	80	Nebraska	785
8	Minnesota	1,203	South Dakota	75	Wisconsin	706
9	Oklahoma	1,064	Minnesota	68	South Dakota	525
10	South Dakota	1,053	Utah	68	Georgia	430
11	Wisconsin	950	Ohio	62	Tennessee	394
12	Montana	831	Missouri	59	Kentucky	394
13	Indiana	717	Oregon	49	North Carolina	366
14	Colorado	687	Illinois	44	Texas	320
15	Ohio	639	New Mexico	44	Kansas	312
16	North Dakota	627	Kentucky	42	Alabama	298
17	Mississippi	527	Nebraska	39	Michigan	267
18	Kentucky	474	Kansas	39	Virginia	206
19	Michigan	464	Indiana	37	Pennsylvania	190
20	Alabama	432	North Dakota	36	Mississippi	160
21	Idaho	428	Virginia	22	Oklahoma	159
22	Louisiana	410	Michigan	21	South Carolina	154
23	New York	400	Nevada	21	Arkansas	147
24	Tennessee	400	West Virginia	19	North Dakota	130
25	Oregon	396	Arizona	19	Louisiana	106
26	Arkansas	389	Tennessee	17	Florida	103
27	Pennsylvania	370	Washington	17	California	99
28	Wyoming	352	Wisconsin	16	Maryland	65
29	New Mexico	343	Oklahoma	14	West Virginia	52
30	Virginia	334	Pennsylvania	10	New York	52
31	Washington	333	New York	9	Oregon	51
32	Florida	323	Alabama	4	Colorado	51
33	Georgia	317	Mississippi	3	Montana	43
34	Arizona	276	Maryland	3	New Jersey	42
35	Utah	193	North Carolina	3	Washington	41
36	North Carolina	176	Arkansas	3	Idaho	36
37	Nevada	151	Georgia	2	Massachusetts	33
38	West Virginia	124	Louisiana	2	New Mexico	15
39	South Carolina	120	Maine	2	Utah	14
40	Maryland	115	New Jersey	1	Delaware	11
41	Vermont	69	Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	10
42	New Jersey	46	Vermont	1	Arizona	7
43	Maine	40	New Hampshire	2/	Maine	6
44	Connecticut	32	Connecticut	2/	Connecticut	5
45	Massachusetts	29	Florida	2/	Nevada	4
46	New Hampshire	21	Delaware	2/	Vermont	4
47	Delaware	14	South Carolina	2/	New Hampshire	3
48	Rhode Island	3	Rhode Island	2/	Rhode Island	3
	United States	27,855		1,564		18,833

1/ Live weight produced during year by livestock on farms. Preliminary data.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Hog Products Price Bulletin  
Published

Statistical Bulletin 205, recently published by the AMS, presents a number of historical series of wholesale price data for pork cuts and other pork products. It also gives composite values of major and minor products obtained from each 100 pounds of live hog. Series from the bulletin are the basis for composite hog product values regularly reported in the table, "Selected price statistics for meat animals" carried in each issue of this Situation.

Meat Consumption Estimates

Table 7 is a table of data on meat consumption regularly published in this Situation. It has been revised to put all per capita estimates on the base of Census estimates of civilian population not adjusted for underenumeration. Previously, an adjusted population series had been used. The new series conforms to the practice now followed by most statistical agencies.

Table 8 extends estimates of consumption of canned meat per person, which also are now computed from population data not adjusted for underenumeration. Other tables extend data on livestock supply and disposition, on prices, and on foreign trade.

Wool, Mohair Receipts

Farmers' cash receipts from sales of wool again decreased last year as production declined slightly. Incentive payments, however, were an added source of income. Receipts from mohair increased for the second year as average prices advanced to 84.4 cents per pound from the recent low of 72.4 cents in 1954 (tables 17 and 18).

Table 7.—Total meat production and consumption in the United States, 1909 to date 1/

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard			Civilian population July 1/			
	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	
	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.		
1909	6,915	713	71.2	660	660	7.3	608	606	6.7	6,557	6,065	67.0	1,4740	1,4044	155.2	1,628	1,127	12.5	90.5	92.4	93.9	
1910	6,647	508	70.4	667	667	7.2	597	596	6.5	6,087	5,766	62.3	13,998	13,527	146.4	1,553	1,156	12.5	92.4	93.9	95.3	
1911	6,549	426	68.5	666	666	7.1	693	690	7.3	6,961	6,482	69.0	14,869	14,264	151.9	1,717	1,138	12.1	91.6	92.1	92.7	
1912	6,234	153	64.6	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.2	6,822	6,357	66.7	14,453	13,903	145.9	1,698	1,102	11.6	91.6	92.1	92.7	
1913	6,182	157	63.3	608	609	6.3	706	701	7.0	6,979	6,501	66.9	14,475	13,968	143.7	1,653	1,073	11.0	91.0	91.5	92.0	
1914	6,017	144	62.0	569	572	5.8	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	65.1	14,103	13,877	140.0	1,554	1,090	11.0	90.9	91.4	92.0	
1915	6,075	668	56.4	590	591	5.9	605	612	6.1	6,761	6,602	66.5	14,886	13,561	134.9	1,689	1,198	11.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	
1916	6,460	603	65.6	595	595	6.4	803	795	5.8	8,207	7,037	69.0	15,907	14,291	140.4	1,706	1,228	12.0	102.0	102.4	102.5	
1917	7,239	687	64.7	745	745	7.2	745	745	4.5	7,055	6,933	58.9	15,501	13,988	135.3	1,451	1,091	10.6	103.4	104.6	104.6	
1918	7,126	167	68.5	760	760	7.3	596	499	4.8	8,349	6,349	61.0	17,411	14,801	144.6	1,899	1,291	12.3	104.6	105.1	105.1	
1919	6,756	462	61.5	819	824	7.8	590	598	5.7	8,477	6,712	63.9	16,642	14,996	138.9	1,920	1,174	11.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	
1920	6,306	293	59.1	842	852	8.0	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	63.5	15,334	14,489	136.0	1,958	1,319	12.4	106.5	108.5	108.5	
1921	6,022	6024	55.5	820	824	7.6	639	662	6.1	7,697	7,029	64.8	15,178	14,539	134.0	2,068	1,217	11.2	108.5	110.1	110.1	
1922	6,588	503	59.1	852	858	7.8	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	65.7	16,138	15,162	137.7	2,302	1,503	13.7	112.0	114.7	114.7	
1923	6,721	596	59.6	916	919	8.2	588	592	5.3	9,483	8,310	74.2	17,708	16,492	147.3	2,718	1,643	14.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	
1924	6,877	786	59.5	972	977	8.6	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	74.0	17,995	16,810	147.0	2,660	1,683	14.6	114.6	115.8	115.8	
1925	6,878	888	59.5	989	993	8.6	603	605	5.2	8,128	7,734	66.8	16,598	16,220	140.1	2,153	1,453	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
1926	7,089	7074	60.3	955	955	8.4	639	637	5.4	7,966	7,529	61.1	16,649	16,199	138.0	2,206	1,405	11.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	
1927	6,395	484	54.5	867	875	7.4	629	631	5.3	8,430	8,086	67.7	16,321	16,048	134.9	2,263	1,541	12.9	120.5	120.5	120.5	
1928	5,771	872	48.7	773	781	6.5	663	662	5.5	9,041	8,515	69.6	16,248	15,860	131.6	2,458	1,626	13.5	121.8	121.8	121.8	
1929	5,871	6148	49.7	761	766	6.3	688	686	5.6	8,833	8,484	69.6	16,147	15,984	132.2	2,451	1,598	13.1	121.8	121.8	121.8	
1930	5,917	6021	48.9	792	794	6.4	824	824	6.7	8,482	7,179	68.4	16,016	15,885	129.0	2,227	1,584	12.9	123.1	124.8	124.8	
1931	6,009	625	48.6	823	824	6.6	884	882	7.1	9,232	8,825	70.7	16,418	16,456	16,212	130.7	2,207	1,706	13.0	124.8	125.6	125.6
1932	5,689	830	46.7	822	826	6.6	891	891	7.1	8,234	8,885	70.7	16,118	16,359	131.1	2,386	1,712	14.5	124.8	125.6	125.6	
1933	6,440	469	51.5	891	891	7.1	852	849	6.8	9,234	8,893	70.7	17,417	17,094	136.1	2,475	1,772	14.1	125.6	126.4	126.4	
1934	6,345	9066	51.5	924	924	8.2	951	951	6.3	9,397	8,911	68.4	18,939	18,939	143.9	2,691	1,768	13.0	126.4	127.2	127.2	
1935	6,508	770	53.2	923	923	7.3	1,087	923	7.3	9,919	8,195	68.4	18,427	18,935	117.4	2,176	1,226	9.6	127.2	128.1	128.1	
1936	7,358	742	57.2	949	949	8.4	854	849	6.6	7,474	7,061	61.7	16,761	16,727	130.6	1,679	1,449	11.3	128.1	128.8	128.8	
1937	7,798	1,107	55.2	1,075	1,075	8.0	857	857	6.6	9,951	7,185	55.8	16,709	16,257	126.2	1,431	1,361	10.6	128.8	129.8	129.8	
1938	6,908	7058	54.4	994	994	8.6	897	894	6.9	7,680	6,954	66.9	16,779	16,500	127.1	1,736	1,440	11.1	129.8	130.9	130.9	
1939	7,011	759	54.7	991	991	7.6	872	869	6.6	8,660	8,460	64.7	17,534	17,493	133.6	2,037	1,671	12.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	
1940	7,175	257	51.9	981	981	7.4	876	873	6.6	10,044	9,701	73.5	19,976	18,812	142.4	2,288	1,924	14.6	132.1	131.8	131.8	
1941	8,082	8021	60.9	1,036	1,036	7.6	923	901	6.8	9,528	8,477	68.4	19,569	18,334	140.3	2,228	1,879	14.3	131.8	131.8	131.8	
1942	8,843	8049	61.1	1,084	1,084	8.2	1,024	950	7.2	10,876	8,368	63.7	21,912	18,451	140.3	2,401	1,760	13.4	131.8	132.5	132.5	
1943	8,571	860	53.3	1,079	1,079	8.2	1,104	830	6.4	13,640	10,172	78.9	24,402	18,921	146.8	2,885	1,819	14.1	128.9	128.6	128.6	
1944	9,112	7,146	55.6	1,094	1,094	12.4	1,024	857	6.7	13,304	9,197	68.6	25,178	19,827	154.2	3,054	1,804	14.2	128.6	129.1	129.1	
1945	10,276	7,665	59.4	1,064	1,064	11.9	1,054	943	6.7	10,697	8,598	66.6	18,691	18,187	145.2	2,066	1,622	12.6	129.1	129.4	129.4	
1946	9,773	853	63.6	1,443	1,362	10.0	968	923	6.7	11,150	10,506	75.9	22,934	21,344	150.2	2,136	1,667	12.0	129.4	131.1	131.1	
1947	10,432	9,916	69.2	1,446	1,345	10.8	797	762	5.3	10,502	9,919	69.6	22,338	22,399	146.0	2,881	1,709	13.6	131.4	132.5	132.5	
1948	9,075	9163	63.1	1,423	1,384	9.5	747	733	5.1	10,055	9,801	67.8	21,300	21,120	145.3	2,402	1,904	13.4	132.6	132.6	132.6	
1949	9,139	9,139	63.9	1,334	1,310	8.9	603	609	5.1	10,286	9,931	67.7	21,349	18,721	144.6	2,534	1,972	13.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	
1950	9,534	9,229	63.4	1,230	1,206	8.0	597	596	4.0	10,74	10,390	69.2	22,075	21,721	144.6	2,631	2,096	14.0	150.2	151.1	151.1	
1951	8,837	8,172	56.1	1,059	1,003	6.6	521	517	3.4	11,481	10,857	71.9	21,898	20,489	138.0	2,863	2,102	13.9	151.1	153.4	153.4	
1952	9,550	9,448	62.2	1,169	1,123	7.7	688	640	4.2	11,527	11,112	72.4	22,994	22,399	146.0	2,881	2,079	13.6	153.4	156.0	156.0	
1953	12,407	12,113	77.6	1,006	945	735	4.7	10,006	9,900	63.5	24,688	24,233	155.3	2,352	2,010	12.9	156.0	159.1	159.1			
1954	12,263	12,737	80.1	1,617	1,591	10.0	730	730	4.6	9,870	9,549	60.0	25,214	24,607	154.7	2,330	1,777	11.2	159.1	162.3	162.3	
1955	13,462	13,306	85.4	1,518	1,578	9.4	1,331	1,331	4.3	10,991	10,834	66.8	26,866	26,424	162.8	2,660	2,194	12.8	162.3	165.3	165.3	
1956	14,462	14,121	85.4	1,332	1,273	9.5	741	735	4.4	11,221	11,147	67.5	28,056	27,716	166.8	2,762	2,122	12.8	165.3	165.3	165.3	

1/ Data for 1899-1908 may be found in The Livestock and Meat Situation for March 3, 1975, page 20. Beginning 1941, consumption excludes meat produced in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Units are carcass-weight equivalent. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes lard entering into manufacture products. 3/ Census estimate unadjusted for underenumeration. 4/ Includes production and consumption for Government emergency programs.

Table 8.- Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1937-56

Year	Imports		Beginning stocks		Commercial exports and shipments		Ending stocks		Purchases		Apparent civilian disappearance	
	Federally inspected production	Canned beef	Canned pork	2/	4/	5/	4/	4/	6/	7/	Mil. lb.	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Per capita
1937	308	88	43	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	417	3.2
1938	304	79	41	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	401	3.1
1939	407	86	37	---	---	24	---	---	---	---	506	3.9
1940	530	61	1	---	---	20	---	---	188	76	572	4.3
1941	884	104	1	---	---	27	---	---	876	920	698	5.3
1942	1,927	92	2/	---	---	19	---	---	1,025	680	204	1.6
1943	2,051	106	2/	---	---	10	---	---	449	1,121	444	3.4
1944	1,931	88	2/	---	---	13	---	---	449	1,121	436	3.4
1945	1,926	55	18	14	18	18	14	18	360	971	636	4.9
1946	1,343	3	18	55	23	23	64	23	157	19	1,110	8.0
1947	1,099	29	23	23	27	27	35	28	28	31	1,029	7.2
1948	1,096	129	2/	2/	28	28	26	27	27	33	1,136	7.8
1949	1,040	72	2/	2/	27	27	26	27	27	23	1,066	7.2
1950	1,231	125	19	27	20	27	20	27	27	50	1,305	8.7
1951	1,441	154	31	27	21	35	35	35	35	246	1,351	8.9
1952	1,351	120	54	35	19	37	37	37	37	58	1,446	9.4
1953	1,437	100	97	37	10/29	34	34	34	34	50	1,558	11/10.0
1954	1,441	85	113	34	10/32	54	54	54	54	34	1,553	9.8
1955	1,508	87	107	54	22	37	37	37	37	38	1,659	11/10.2
1956	1,716	73	97	37	28	51	51	51	51	18	1,826	11/11.0

1/ Beef, pork, sausage, all other, excluding soup. Data from Meat Inspection Branch, ARS.

2/ Data from Department of Commerce.

3/ Federally inspected for entry. Data from Meat Inspection Branch, ARS.

4/ Refrigerated stocks only.

5/ Includes shipments to Territories. Excludes shipments under lend-lease and UNRRA (1941-46) and the Civilian Supply Programs of the U. S. Department of the Army in foreign countries (1948-51). Data from Department of Commerce. Does not include USDA purchases in 1953-56.

6/ Canned meats and meat food products officially graded for CCC. From Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps and other military records.

7/ From federally inspected supplies and distribution as shown. Federally inspected production is the largest part of total U. S. production of canned meats. Per capita based on Census estimates of civilian population unadjusted for underenumeration.

8/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

9/ Includes small quantities of canned beef and gravy procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.

10/ Includes canned meat bought by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches and eligible institutions.

Table 9.- Number of cattle and calves on farms, calf crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	On hand, January 1		Calves born		Inshipments 2/		Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter		Deaths		Live weight of farm production
	All cattle	All 2 years and over	All cows 2 years and over	Percentage of cows	Number	2/	Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves	
	head	head	head	Percent	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	
1936	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million pounds
1937	67,847	36,244	78	28,201	4,990	19,991	10,029	613	888	1,349	2,070	11,438	
1938	66,098	35,331	79	28,033	5,111	18,854	10,298	570	785	1,405	2,081	13,746	
1939	65,249	34,598	80	27,787	5,635	18,552	9,560	569	725	1,308	1,928	14,047	
1940	66,029	34,587	83	28,879	6,116	18,380	10,076	571	755	1,298	1,935	15,177	
1941	68,309	35,616	84	29,886	7,026	18,413	10,365	571	728	1,397	1,992	15,702	
1942	71,755	36,819	87	31,868	7,185	18,918	11,001	571	684	1,461	2,118	17,029	
1943	76,025	38,891	88	34,388	8,514	20,710	11,787	616	611	1,560	2,349	18,568	
1944	81,204	41,118	85	34,797	7,442	21,310	11,177	708	620	1,734	2,560	19,159	
1945	85,334	43,225	86	37,040	7,233	23,627	11,323	854	724	1,734	2,772	19,708	
1946	85,573	44,226	79	35,155	8,257	27,511	13,222	919	753	1,637	2,678	19,517	
1947	82,235	42,929	81	34,643	8,774	26,267	13,026	943	766	1,519	2,547	18,999	
1948	80,554	42,330	82	34,703	8,302	26,981	13,893	871	713	1,464	2,466	19,130	
1949	77,171	40,625	82	33,125	7,595	23,417	12,607	791	611	1,388	2,247	18,402	
1950	76,830	39,781	85	33,748	8,079	22,905	12,627	752	570	1,507	2,333	19,274	
1951	77,963	40,596	86	34,899	8,896	22,664	12,028	713	528	1,445	2,297	21,185	
1952	82,083	42,094	85	35,825	9,185	22,638	11,328	708	484	1,537	2,326	22,990	
1953	88,072	43,923	87	38,273	9,091	23,652	12,246	769	494	1,603	2,431	24,933	
1954	91,211	46,840	88	41,261	8,367	28,307	14,431	860	532	1,573	2,487	27,405	
1955	95,679	48,946	87	42,601	9,907	30,622	15,514	872	524	1,574	2,489	27,580	
1956	96,592	49,121	87	42,566	9,879	31,418	15,453	865	487	1,576	2,434	28,090	
	96,804	48,729	87	42,317	10,629	33,530	15,807	892	485	1,466	2,404	27,855	

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of calf crop, inshipments and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 20.

Table 10.- Number of sheep and lambs on farms, lamb crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	Lambs saved		Inshipments 2/		Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter		Deaths		Live weight of farm production	
	On hand	January 1	Percentage	of ewes	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs		
	Number	1 year and over	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head		
1936	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million pounds	
1937	51,136	29,762	84	666	6,037	4,627	24,206	305	332	4,373	2,910	1,852
1938	50,848	29,170	84	742	6,564	4,579	24,215	295	303	4,172	2,667	1,932
1939	51,063	30,420	88	862	6,606	4,565	25,767	295	315	3,891	2,770	2,038
1940	51,348	29,913	86	1,107	6,839	4,415	25,459	292	305	3,951	2,678	2,029
1941	52,107	31,082	87	1,060	7,186	4,384	25,816	272	299	3,910	2,804	2,101
1942	53,920	32,610	90	935	7,440	4,231	26,510	292	290	4,191	3,178	2,251
1943	56,213	32,312	86	828	8,020	6,064	28,598	291	287	4,029	2,954	2,313
1944	55,150	30,924	83	639	7,624	7,818	27,505	289	287	4,350	3,306	2,108
1945	50,782	28,642	84	576	6,844	7,362	25,319	279	283	4,095	2,956	1,938
1946	46,520	27,042	86	601	6,994	7,333	24,083	274	297	3,418	2,490	1,912
1947	42,362	24,489	89	737	6,718	6,758	24,088	265	289	3,125	2,283	1,762
1948	37,498	21,858	88	652	5,910	5,224	20,937	229	270	2,845	2,076	1,567
1949	31,337	19,594	85	627	5,486	4,828	18,947	213	261	2,916	1,936	1,383
1950	30,943	18,298	87	721	5,242	3,473	16,784	177	227	2,898	1,819	1,278
1951	29,826	17,905	89	730	5,965	2,610	16,466	177	215	2,558	1,717	1,336
1952	30,633	17,978	88	753	5,880	3,244	15,457	146	195	2,495	1,725	1,372
1953	31,982	18,479	88	696	5,660	3,220	17,086	133	209	2,533	1,736	1,471
1954	31,900	19,497	90	612	4,857	2,945	17,939	131	223	2,494	1,778	1,538
1955	31,356	20,340	95	670	5,316	2,826	18,832	125	210	2,365	1,742	1,607
1956	31,582	20,187	95	708	4,865	2,796	18,726	125	213	2,453	1,756	1,617
	31,273	20,398	95	798	5,592	3,234	19,395	124	211	2,456	1,803	1,564

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of lamb crop, inshipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 22.

Table 11.- Number of hogs on farms, pig crops and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	Pigs saved			Inshipments		Marketings		Farm		Live weight	
	On hand	Spring	Fall	Total	2/	3/	slaughter	Deaths			of farm production
	January 1										Million pounds
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
1936	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1937	42,975	41,422	24,303	65,725	639	44,809	14,295	7,152	12,976		
1938	43,083	38,525	23,994	62,519	367	40,665	13,333	7,446	12,506		
1939	44,525	43,289	28,566	71,355	516	46,089	13,325	7,470	14,372		
1940	50,012	53,238	33,714	86,952	637	52,906	13,390	9,550	17,079		
1941	61,165	49,584	30,282	79,866	607	64,262	14,155	8,868	17,043		
1942	51,353	49,368	35,584	84,952	741	57,695	12,789	8,955	11,489		
1943	60,607	61,093	43,810	104,903	600	67,423	12,533	12,273	21,105		
1944	73,881	74,223	47,584	121,807	771	83,187	14,016	15,515	25,375		
1945	83,741	55,754	30,905	86,659	658	86,289	13,551	11,845	20,584		
1946	59,373	52,216	34,611	86,527	464	61,035	13,631	10,692	18,843		
1947	61,306	52,191	30,503	82,694	464	61,409	13,721	9,544	18,744		
1948	56,810	52,199	31,090	83,289	497	63,499	12,072	10,435	18,159		
1949	51,590	50,468	33,358	83,926	459	61,790	11,200	9,628	18,222		
1950	56,257	56,969	36,275	93,244	511	69,219	10,236	11,705	19,457		
1951	58,937	57,958	39,423	97,381	580	72,673	9,720	12,236	20,214		
1952	62,269	61,298	39,288	100,586	755	79,112	9,479	12,872	21,436		
1953	62,117	55,135	33,694	88,829	740	80,448	8,882	10,601	19,727		
1954	51,755	47,940	29,974	77,914	812	68,572	7,455	9,340	16,800		
1955	45,114	52,852	33,978	86,830	1,116	66,012	6,668	9,906	18,218		
1956	50,474	57,690	38,029	95,719	1,273	75,381	6,842	10,070	20,044		
	55,173	53,136	36,535	89,671	1,383	77,840	6,703	9,477	18,833		

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of pig crop, inshipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipment and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 21.

Table 12. Live weight of marketings, cash receipts from marketings, and gross income from meat animals, by classes, 1934 to date

Year	Live weight of mktgs. 1/			Meat animal marketings			Cash receipts from marketings 1/ 2/			Gross income 2/ 4/		
	Cattle	Sheep	: marketings	Cattle	Sheep	All meat animals	Cattle	Sheep	All meat animals	Cattle	Sheep	All meat animals
	and calves	and lambs	Index no., 1947-49=100	and calves	and lambs	3/	and calves	and lambs	3/	and calves	and lambs	3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1934	20,350	2,555	11,878	81	813	132	520	1,465	828	134	646	1,608
1935	17,037	2,316	7,330	62	1,062	152	682	1,896	1,084	155	890	2,129
1936	18,318	2,314	9,973	72	1,114	166	991	2,271	1,134	168	1,234	2,536
1937	17,051	2,321	9,146	67	1,239	186	925	2,350	1,261	188	1,161	2,610
1938	17,057	2,460	10,538	71	1,162	157	870	2,189	1,184	159	1,065	2,408
1939	17,385	2,431	12,327	76	1,290	172	810	2,272	1,312	174	981	2,467
1940	17,529	2,418	14,837	83	1,376	180	836	2,391	1,400	182	984	2,566
1941	18,628	2,563	13,765	83	1,705	226	1,302	3,233	1,732	229	1,518	3,479
1942	20,472	2,925	16,300	94	2,263	306	2,198	4,766	2,300	309	2,507	5,116
1943	20,866	3,042	20,748	106	2,562	342	2,929	5,834	2,606	346	3,302	6,254
1944	23,117	2,801	20,825	111	2,604	300	2,800	5,705	2,652	304	3,133	6,089
1945	26,675	2,842	15,194	106	3,318	319	2,263	5,901	3,375	323	2,640	6,337
1946	25,270	2,694	15,984	104	3,761	363	2,917	7,041	3,833	367	3,400	7,600
1947	26,099	2,278	15,722	104	4,967	402	3,926	9,295	5,054	406	4,523	9,983
1948	23,105	2,083	15,280	96	5,285	409	3,660	9,354	5,381	414	4,202	9,998
1949	23,593	1,777	16,747	100	4,849	351	3,125	8,324	4,932	355	3,513	8,800
1950	23,618	1,688	17,398	101	5,680	387	3,211	9,281	5,774	392	3,570	9,735
1951	23,579	1,663	19,007	105	7,005	466	3,889	11,360	7,128	471	4,278	11,877
1952	24,937	1,802	19,082	108	6,206	391	3,464	10,061	6,325	395	3,793	10,512
1953	29,448	1,845	16,026	111	4,878	317	3,483	8,678	4,972	320	3,819	9,111
1954	31,128	1,905	15,762	115	5,088	325	3,455	8,868	5,190	328	3,776	9,295
1955	32,641	1,922	17,836	122	5,174	316	2,709	8,199	5,278	319	2,943	8,540
1956	34,982	2,023	17,971	128	5,307	330	2,610	8,246	5,411	333	2,820	8,563

1/ Excludes interfarm sales. 2/ Does not include Government payments. 3/ Computed from unrounded figures.

4/ Cash receipts plus value of home consumption.

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by class, and hog-corn price ratio, United States, by months, 1956-57

1/ United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs. 2/ Unweighted average.

Revises and brings to date table 13 of this Situation released March 6, 1957.

Table 14.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, parity price, and price received as percentage of parity, meat animals. 1937 to date 1/

Year	Beef cattle			Calves			Hogs			Lambs			Sheep		
	Price	Parity	receiv-	Price	Parity	receiv-	Price	Parity	receiv-	Price	Parity	receiv-	Price	Parity	receiv-
1937	7.01	7.15	98	8.11	8.91	91	9.73	9.60	101	8.77	7.76	113	4.43	5.99	74
1938	6.57	6.83	96	7.92	8.50	93	7.80	9.16	85	7.10	7.41	96	3.61	5.71	63
1939	7.13	6.67	107	8.40	8.30	101	6.31	8.94	70	7.77	7.23	108	3.90	5.58	70
1940	7.48	6.72	111	8.85	8.37	105	5.42	9.01	60	8.10	7.29	111	3.97	5.64	70
1941	8.75	7.10	123	10.40	8.84	117	9.14	9.52	96	9.46	7.70	123	4.95	5.94	83
1942	10.60	8.08	132	12.40	10.10	124	13.10	10.80	121	11.50	8.76	132	5.67	6.74	84
1943	12.00	8.67	139	13.60	10.80	126	13.80	11.60	119	13.10	9.41	139	6.67	7.26	92
1944	11.00	9.11	121	12.70	11.30	112	13.10	12.20	108	12.70	9.88	129	6.18	7.59	82
1945	12.20	9.27	132	13.30	11.50	115	14.10	12.40	113	13.20	10.10	131	6.44	7.76	83
1946	14.40	10.40	139	15.10	12.90	117	17.30	13.90	124	15.40	11.20	137	7.30	8.65	84
1947	18.50	12.50	118	20.30	15.50	131	24.20	16.70	145	20.40	13.50	152	8.41	10.40	81
1948	22.40	13.40	167	24.40	16.70	146	23.30	18.00	129	22.70	14.60	156	9.60	11.20	85
1949	19.90	13.10	152	23.00	16.30	140	18.30	17.60	104	22.70	14.20	159	9.45	11.00	86
1950	23.10	17.40	133	26.00	19.50	134	18.20	19.20	95	24.80	19.10	129	11.40	10.70	105
1951	28.80	19.70	116	32.10	22.10	146	20.20	21.30	95	31.20	21.70	144	16.30	11.10	147
1952	24.80	21.00	118	27.20	23.50	115	18.00	21.40	84	24.70	23.10	107	10.60	10.70	99
1953	16.60	21.00	79	17.60	23.40	75	21.60	20.20	107	19.70	22.80	86	6.93	10.40	66
1954	16.00	21.10	76	16.70	23.30	72	21.90	20.70	106	19.30	23.00	84	6.24	10.30	61
1955	15.70	21.20	74	16.80	23.30	72	15.40	21.20	72	18.50	23.30	79	5.99	10.10	60
1956	15.00	21.60	69	16.10	23.60	68	14.50	21.30	68	18.60	23.70	78	5.68	9.97	57

1/ Parity prices for meat animals through 1949 are computed from the standard formula in effect prior to January 1, 1950. They are not affected by the revisions of January 1950. Parity prices for 1950-56 are effective parity as currently published.

2/ Unweighted average of prices, by months.

3/ Through 1949, based on index of prices paid, interest and taxes as revised January 1950.

Table 15.- United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1955 and 1956

LMS-89

May 1957

Product and year	Exports and shipments, product weight										Total exports and shipments		
	Exports, by destination										Carcass weight equivalent		
	Canada	Mexico	Cuba	West	Spain	Israel	All other	Total	Shipments to Terri- tories 1/	Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Beef and veal													
1955	14.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2/	39.5	13.5	25.7	40.7	11.9	52.6	68
1956	14.4	.3	.3	2/	2/	1.1	39.5	13.1	81.1	11.8	92.9	109	
Lamb and mutton													
1955	.2	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	.2	4	---	.4	1	
1956	.2	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	.3	.6	---	.6	2	
Pork													
1955	2/	2.6	29.7	14.7	2/	2/	---	19.3	66.3	45.8	112.1	126	
1956	.1	4.4	35.9	11.4	---	---	---	23.8	75.6	47.0	122.6	137	
Total meat 3/													
1955	14.8	3.4	30.3	14.8	.5	2/	39.5	13.5	54.1	117.9	73.3	191.2	195
1956	15.4	5.5	36.9	11.5	39.5	2/	39.5	13.5	45.0	167.3	78.1	245.4	248
Imports													
	Product weight, by country of origin										Total imports, carcass weight equivalent		
	Canada	Mexico	Argentina:Uruguay	Denmark:Germany	West:Poland	Nether- lands	All other	Total	Shipments to Terri- tories 1/	Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Beef and veal													
1955	8.0	10.4	86.5	1.3	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	12.3	118.5	222	
1956	11.9	6.5	73.1	3.7	2/	2/	---	---	---	16.7	111.9	204	
Lamb and mutton													
1955	.2	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	2.1	2.3	2
1956	61.3	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	1.4	1.4	1
Pork													
1955	51.1	.3	2/	2/	---	24.0	13.2	24.9	33.0	2.8	162.2	175	
1956	63.0	6.6	73.1	3.7	17.9	8.3	25.9	33.4	2.7	139.4	151		
Total meat													
1955	72.5	10.4	86.5	1.3	24.0	13.2	24.9	33.0	17.2	283.0	399		
1956	63.0	6.6	73.1	3.7	17.9	8.3	25.9	33.4	20.8	252.7	356		

1/ Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Includes sausage, bologna and frankfurters canned and not canned, sausage ingredients, meat and meat products canned n.e.c., and canned baby food. 4/ Nearly all imports from Australia and New Zealand.

All data from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.- Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico, 1944 to date

## From Canada

Year	Dutiable Cattle								Breed-ing cattle	Total cattle		
	700 pounds and over:		Under 700 pounds		Total dutiable cattle	(free)						
	Cows for dairy purposes	Other	Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds								
:	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>		
1944	33,624	164	5,551	1,038	40,377	16,748	51,125					
1945	43,919	77	8,427	1,535	53,958	22,163	76,121					
1946	64,737	182	9,345	3,113	77,377	41,919	119,296					
1947	43,912	95	7,642	1,372	53,021	29,869	82,890					
1948 1/	84,275	214,645	23,571	96,335	418,826	42,853	461,679					
1949	49,061	194,916	41,535	126,614	412,126	21,332	433,458					
1950	46,591	173,000	38,985	179,709	438,285	22,610	460,895					
1951	35,600	117,455	15,609	51,103	219,767	19,120	238,887					
1952 2/	4,636	4,244	714	968	10,562	2,222	12,784					
1953 3/	21,811	22,931	3,515	896	49,153	20,757	69,910					
1954	17,633	46,798	2,872	3,377	70,680	15,259	85,939					
1955	25,252	17,543	3,256	2,218	48,269	18,334	66,603					
1956	22,678	2,914	3,571	1,390	30,553	18,475	49,028					

## From Mexico

1944	0	25,531	310	275,259	301,100	26	301,126
1945	62	41,917	1,315	392,132	435,426	9	435,435
1946 4/	1,348	25,714	708	410,552	438,322	152	438,474
1947 5/	0	792	0	638	1,430	---	1,430
1948	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952 6/	2,381	43,617	96	81,185	127,279	---	127,279
1953 7/	175	25,364	485	101,901	127,925	2	127,927
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955 8/	1,424	56,153	539	189,631	247,747	---	247,747
1956	1,684	11,124	848	96,594	110,250	6	110,256

1/ Wartime restrictions lifted Aug. 16, 1948. 2/ Imports prohibited beginning Feb. 15, 1952 due to outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. 3/ Embargo removed March 1, 1953. 4/ Imports prohibited beginning Dec. 27, 1946 due to outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. 5/ Cattle imports shown in 1947 actually entered the United States in Dec. 1946 after the customs office closed its books. 6/ Embargo removed Sept. 1, 1952. 7/ Imports prohibited beginning May 23, 1953 following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. 8/ Embargo removed Jan. 1, 1955.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Production, prices and income from wool,  
United States, 1946-56

Year	Shorn wool					Pulled wool production
	Number sheep shorn 1/	Weight per fleece	Production	Price per pound 2/	Cash receipts	
	1,000 head	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	
1946	34,647	8.11	280,908	42.3	118,805	61,300
1947	30,953	8.12	251,425	42.0	105,654	56,600
1948	28,649	8.09	231,770	49.2	114,055	46,600
1949	26,382	8.07	212,899	49.4	105,223	35,600
1950	26,380	8.22	216,944	62.1	134,623	32,400
1951	27,347	8.34	228,091	97.1	221,456	25,900
1952	28,051	8.32	233,309	54.1	126,327	33,600
1953	27,845	8.34	232,258	3/ 54.9	127,514	42,200
1954	27,692	8.52	235,807	3/ 53.2	125,538	43,500
1955	27,383	8.55	234,058	42.6	99,813	41,600
1956 4/	27,229	8.52	232,126	5/ 42.7	6/ 99,156	39,900

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

2/ Average price received by farmers for the marketing season April through March.

3/ Includes an allowance for loan wool.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Weighted average price for wool sold April 1956 through January 1957.

6/ 1956 production multiplied by April-January average price.

Table 18.- Mohair: Production and value for 7 leading States, 1946-56 1/

Year	Number	Average	Production	Price	Value
	goats	clip per goat	of mohair	per pound	
	clipped 2/				
1,000 head	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	
1946	3,939	4.9	19,282	61.1	11,783
1947	3,672	5.0	18,225	53.6	9,772
1948	3,164	5.1	15,972	45.4	7,251
1949	2,558	5.1	12,959	46.3	6,001
1950	2,530	5.2	13,245	76.0	10,062
1951	2,472	5.2	12,892	118.0	15,187
1952	2,287	5.3	12,215	96.3	11,763
1953	2,337	5.5	12,757	87.7	11,387
1954	2,618	5.6	14,578	72.4	10,549
1955	2,983	5.7	16,923	82.2	13,912
1956 3/	3,164	5.8	18,233	84.4	15,381

1/ States are Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon and California.

2/ In States where goats are clipped twice a year the number clipped is the sum of goats and kids clipped in the spring and kids clipped in the fall.

3/ Preliminary.

## Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1957

Period	Commercially produced								Total 2/		
	Supply			Distribution					Civilian consumption		
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports	Shipments	Ending stocks	Military stocks	Civilian consumption	Production	Total	Per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:											
1957											
January	1,324	244	21	28	229	34	1,298	7.8	---	---	---
February	1,081	229	18		204	24			---	---	---
March	1,098	204			177	28			---	---	---
1st quarter	3,503	244			177	86					4/ 21
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Veal:											
1957											
January	127	20	3/	3	18	5	121	.7	---	---	---
February	107	18	---		16	2			---	---	---
March	111	16			15	3			---	---	---
1st quarter	345	20			15	10					4/ 2.2
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Lamb and mutton:											
1957											
January	72	12	3/	3/	10	1	73	.4	---	---	---
February	60	10	3/		9	1			---	---	---
March	56	9			8	3/			---	---	---
1st quarter	188	12			8	2					4/ 1.1
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Pork:											
1957											
January	913	280	14	15	293	19	880	5.3	---	---	---
February	778	293	10		335	16			---	---	---
March	831	335			349	21			---	---	---
1st quarter	2,522	280			349	56					4/ 16
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
All meat:											
1957											
January	2,436	556	35	46	550	59	2,372	14.2	---	---	---
February	2,026	550	28		564	43			---	---	---
March	2,096	564			549	52			---	---	---
1st quarter	6,558	556			549	154					4/ 40
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.  
 2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Partly estimated.

## Selected price statistics for meat animals

Item	Unit	1956		1957		
		March	April	February	March	April
		:	:	:	:	:
Cattle and calves	:	:	:			
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	22.10	23.51	23.22	24.38	25.49
Choice	do.	19.41	20.56	20.57	21.86	22.99
Good	do.	17.37	18.34	18.88	19.95	20.69
Standard	do.	15.23	15.83	16.92	17.54	17.66
Commercial	do.			17.00	--	--
Utility	do.	13.53	14.20	14.66	15.81	16.03
All grades	do.	18.89	19.87	20.28	21.36	22.61
Omaha, all grades	do.	17.90	18.66	18.95	20.46	21.33
Sioux City, all grades	do.	18.07	18.93	19.06	20.10	21.22
Cows, Chicago	:	:	:			
Commercial	do.	13.02	13.37	12.86	14.12	14.51
Utility	do.	11.85	12.12	11.84	13.03	13.45
Canner and Cutter	do.	10.98	10.80	10.62	11.76	11.81
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	24.35	24.18	28.40	26.62	25.08
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	17.44	17.81	18.24	19.35	20.86
Price received by farmers	:					
Beef cattle	do.	14.50	15.00	14.90	16.00	16.90
Calves	do.	16.60	16.70	17.30	17.60	18.30
Hogs	:	:	:			
Barrows and gilts	:	:	:			
Chicago	:	:	:			
160-180 pounds	do.	12.35	14.12	15.96	16.06	16.75
180-200 pounds	do.	13.34	15.16	17.08	17.26	18.02
200-220 pounds	do.	13.44	15.44	17.38	17.60	18.34
220-240 pounds	do.	13.45	15.43	17.35	17.58	18.30
240-270 pounds	do.	13.26	15.16	17.00	17.31	17.96
270-300 pounds	do.	13.04	14.87	16.77	17.05	17.67
All weights	do.	12.98	15.13	17.17	17.28	17.96
8 markets 2/	do.	13.20	15.01	17.16	17.25	17.95
Sows, Chicago	do.	11.24	12.84	15.89	15.82	16.04
Price received by farmers	do.	12.40	14.40	16.30	16.80	17.40
Hog-corn price ratio 3/	:					
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	9.8	10.4	13.5	13.4	13.8
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	10.3	10.9	13.7	14.0	14.4
Sheep and lambs	:	:	:			
Sheep	:	:	:			
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	7.81	7.45	8.40	9.24	7.50
Price received by farmers	do.	6.51	6.26	6.11	6.50	6.26
Lambs	:	:	:			
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	20.61	21.28	20.85	23.58	24.28
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	18.18	17.25	19.78	20.98	21.75
Price received by farmers	do.	18.10	18.20	18.40	19.80	20.70
All meat animals	:	:	:			
Index number price received by farmers	:					
(1910-14=100)		221	237	249	263	275
Meat	:	:	:			
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	32.70	33.86	34.75	36.25	37.59
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	4/37.69	4/40.54	38.74	43.84	46.38
Composite hog products:	:					
Including lard	Dollars					
71.90 pounds fresh	do.	15.93	17.32	19.77	19.77	20.16
Average per 100 pounds	do.	22.16	24.09	27.50	27.50	29.29
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	18.88	20.46	23.55	23.22	23.75
Average per 100 pounds	do.	26.59	28.81	33.16	32.70	33.45
Excluding lard	do.					
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	16.71	18.15	20.77	20.56	21.19
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.84	32.42	37.10	36.72	37.85
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	60.8	61.4	66.6	65.7	
Pork, excluding lard	do.	42.3	44.5	52.3	50.9	
Index number meat prices (BLS)	:					
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		70.4	76.6	81.9	82.2	
Retail (1947-49=100) 5/		91.6	93.6	103.5	102.4	

1/ Average all weights and grades.

2/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.

3/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

4/ 40-50 pounds.

5/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

## Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats

Item	Unit	1956			1957		
		March	April	February	March	April	
		:	:	:	:	:	
Meat animal marketings							
Index number (1947-49=100) .....		119	116	112	110		
Stocker and feeder shipments to							
9 Corn Belt States	1,000						
Cattle and calves .....	head	196	216	178	237		
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	139	115	142	127		
Slaughter under Federal inspection							
Number slaughtered							
Cattle .....	do.	1,566	1,545	1,488	1,514		
Steers .....	do.	893	899	750	822		
Heifers .....	do.	255	227	281	236		
Cows .....	do.	393	391	433	428		
Calves .....	do.	647	604	550	632		
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	1,216	1,129	1,091	1,011		
Hogs .....	do.	6,327	5,252	4,985	5,380		
Percentage sows .....	Percent	6	8	5	6		
Average live weight per head							
Cattle .....	Pounds	1,008	1,005	1,011	1,004		
Calves .....	do.	197	209	208	191		
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	102	99	102	102		
Hogs .....	do.	231	234	233	234		
Average production							
Beef, per head .....	do.	569	569	566	564		
Veal, per head .....	do.	110	117	117	108		
Lamb and mutton, per head .....	do.	49	48	50	49		
Pork, per head .....	do.	127	130	131	131		
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight .....	do.	55	56	56	56		
Lard, per head .....	do.	36	35	35	36		
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight .....	do.	15	15	15	15		
Total production	: Million						
Beef .....	pounds	888	875	839	850		
Veal .....	do.	71	70	64	68		
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	59	54	54	50		
Pork .....	do.	804	682	650	703		
Lard .....	do.	224	183	173	191		
Total commercial slaughter 1/							
Number slaughtered	: 1,000						
Cattle .....	head	2,081	2,069	1,999	2,038		
Calves .....	do.	1,034	964	910	1,021		
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	1,364	1,269	1,221	1,143		
Hogs .....	do.	7,514	6,260	5,995	6,383		
Total production	: Million						
Beef .....	pounds	1,131	1,122	1,081	1,098		
Veal .....	do.	113	113	107	111		
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	66	60	60	56		
Pork .....	do.	954	812	778	831		
Lard .....	do.	253	207	198	215		
Cold storage stocks first of month							
Beef .....	do.	196	188	229	204	177	
Veal .....	do.	16	17	18	16	15	
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	10	10	10	9	8	
Pork .....	do.	518	514	293	335	349	
Total meat and meat products 2/ .....	do.	804	801	619	636	625	

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

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